Numb. 392.

THE Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From June 3. to June 10. 1736.

Ut enim Gubernatori curſus ſecundus, medico ſalus, imperatori victoria; ſic huic Moderatori Reipublicæ beata civium vita propoſita eſt: Ut opibus firma, copijs locuples, gloriâ ampla, virtute honeſta ſit. Cic.

IN anſwer to *Hezekiah*'s Objections, I have tranſcribed the following Paſſages from the Performances publiſhed under the Title of *Cato*'s Letters. The Author addreſſing himſelf to the diſaffected Laity, and ſpeaking of the diſaffected Clergy, makes Uſe of theſe memorable Expreſſions.

'As ſoon as the great Queen *Elizabeth* was dead, who 'was reſolved to be truly what ſhe was called, the Head 'of the Church; and in order to be ſo, would not ſuffer 'her Prieſts to meddle or prate about her Government, '(for which, to this Day you have never heard them ſpare 'to her Memory one good Word) and a weak Prince '[*James* I.] ſucceeded her; many of the leading Clergy 'advanced all the vileſt Tenets of Popery. They decla'red that the Church of *Rome* was a true Church (which 'they might as well have ſaid of the Church of Hell) at 'the ſame time, that they denounced Damnation againſt 'foreign and domeſtick Proteſtants, for being no Churches 'at all.

'Then the Biſhops thought it time to demand an Ex'emption of their Courts from the civil Juriſdiction; and to 'induce his Majeſty to ſupport them in their Nonſenſe 'and Roguery, they made him a Preſent of all your Per'ſons, Lands, and Liberties. They declared the King 'need not call Parliaments, but might make Laws without 'them, and that it would be a Favour to admit the Con'ſent of the People, in giving Subſidies.

'This weak Prince left one [*Charles* I.] as weak behind 'him, who being once deſtined to the Prieſthood, was a Bigot 'by Nature as well as Education. Popery came into the 'Kingdom like a Torrent, and arbitrary Power appeared 'undiſguiſed and in the moſt glaring Colours. The King 'protected Romiſh Prieſts againſt legal Proſecutions. Po'piſh Books were licenſed by *Laud*, and Proteſtant ones 'were forbidden, and the Authors puniſhed by the *Star 'Chamber*.

Cato afterwards deſires us to reflect on the Tyranny and Perſecution our Fathers ſuffered under the Reigns of the *Stuarts*, and compare them with the Happineſs and Liberty we enjoy under the Preſent Eſtabliſhment. *Vol.* 4. *p.* 109.

It may be neceſſary to inform ſome of my Readers, that the Writings from which I have taken theſe Quotations were publiſhed in the *London Journal* with the greateſt applauſe; that one of the Gentlemen concerned in carrying them on, was a Member of the Houſe of Commons, and the other a Perſon of great Figure in the Commonwealth of Letters, who was diſtinguiſhed by *Sir Robert Walpole*, with particular Marks of his Eſteem, and publickly honoured with his Patronage.

Now, if *Hezekiah* will maintain that *Cato* ſpoke Treaſon, he may affirm it frankly; but then it will follow, that the Prime Miniſter publickly encouraged and protected Treaſon.

Cato ſpeaks with Raptures of Queen *Elizabeth*, whenever he has Occaſion to mention her. He ſays that during her Reign, the People ſaw nothing but Felicity and Sunſhine. *Hezekiah* quotes *Clarendon* to depreciate her Conduct, as if he was an Hiſtorian to be relyed on. There is but too much Reaſon to ſuſpect him of Partiality, if we even had his Hiſtory as it came out of his Hands. But it is generally believed, that the Perſons to whoſe Care the original Manuſcript was committed, among whom was the late Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, who was tried and found guilty of High Treaſon in the laſt Reign, impoſed on the World when they publiſhed a Hiſtory of the Civil Wars, under *Clarendon*'s Name. *Edmund Smith* the celebrated Poet, when on his Death Bed, confeſſed that *Rocheſter* had employed him to garbage and interpolate that Hiſtory, he being the only Perſon in the Univerſity, judged capable of imitating that Dignity of Expreſſion peculiar to *Clyde*. This I was aſſured of, by a learned and eminent Clergyman of the Church of *England*, an intimate Friend of the Poet, who viſited him in his Sickneſs. Thus far I thought it proper to adverтiſe my Adverſaries, that they may ſpare themſelves the Trouble of citing a mangled Hiſtory.

But let us hear *Rapin*, an Hiſtorian of undoubted Veracity. In entering on the Reign of *Elizabeth*, he firſt gives us her Character and Motives of her Conduct, to efface from our Minds the Impreſſions of religious Prejudices. Theſe are his Words. 'To make herſelf beloved by her People 'was the governing Maxim of her Conduct. Both Heart 'and Mind were ſo well diſpoſed, that ſhe never once de'viated from that neceſſary Principle. So that no King 'of *England*, was ever more ſincerely beloved by his People 'than *Elizabeth*. The Nation had ſo good an Opinion of 'her Oeconomy, that ſhe never was once, thro' the whole 'Courſe of her Reign, denied the Supplies ſhe asked for, 'nor heard any Complaints of her Subjects, of heavy and 'unneceſſary Impoſitions.' As ſhe had true Merit herſelf, 'ſhe eſteemed it in another, and therefore made Honours 'and Dignities the Rewards of ſuperior Virtue, and diſ'tributed Juſtice on all Occaſions with Impartiality." The Hiſtorian informs us, that ſome of her Actions deſerve Cenſure, yet ſhe glorioufly repaired them, by acknowledging her Faults before her Parliament. I ſuppoſe I ſhall be told, that this Part of her Behaviour was unworthy of a Prince; ſince her Conduct has been treated as filly, for complying with her Coronation Oath. 'Tis true, ſhe once or twice prorogued the Parliament with precipitation, without paſſing any of their Bills, but the Circumſtances of the Times, and the Plots framed againſt the Crown obliged her to ſuch an illegal Proceeding. When ſhe could ſafely inform the Houſe of the Reaſons of this extraordinary Conduct, they acknowledged the Nation was obliged to her Prudence. She is charged with ſtretching the Prerogative too far, but it was always with Conſent of her People, and on that Account lawful. As in Caſes of great Extremity, the *Romans* choſe a Dictator, tied down to no Forms or poſitive Laws. *Opus eſſe non forti ſolum viro ſed etiam libero exſolutoque legum vinculis.* So the Parliament tacitly conſented, that Queen *Elizabeth*, who had given them unde-

niable

niable Proofs of her Wiſdom and Sincerity, might ſometimes act arbitrarily for the Publick Good. I ſhall cloſe her Vindication with a Quotation from one of the greateſt Authors that ever wrote. 'She did not go about to mangle 'Acts of Parliament, and to pick out what might ſerve her 'Turn, but *frequently paſſed forty or fifty in a Seſſion, without 'reading two of them.* She knew, that what was good for her 'People, was either good for her, or that her Good ought 'not to come into competition with that of the whole Na'tion; and that ſhe was by Oath obliged to paſs ſuch 'Laws as were preſented to her on their Behalf." [What follows, tho' it does not immediately regard *Elizabeth*, yet may not be thought impertinent in this Place.] 'This 'not only ſhews, that there is no ſuch Thing as a legiſ'lative Power placed in Kings by the Laws of God and 'Nature, but that Nations have it in themſelves. It was 'not by Law nor by Right, but by Uſurpation, Fraud and 'Perjury, that ſome Kings took upon them to pick what they 'pleaſed out of the publick Acts. *Henry* V. did not grant 'us the Right of making our own Laws; but by his Ap'probation we aboliſhed *a deteſtable Abuſe, that might have 'proved fatal to us.* And if we examine our Hiſtory, we 'ſhall find, that every good and generous Prince, has 'ſought to eſtabliſh our Liberties, as much as the moſt 'baſe and wicked to infringe them. Z.

P. S. *Tho' I know I deſerve Cenſure, for having ſo often demeaned myſelf, by engaging with contemptible Adverſaries, yet the Animals yield Diverſion and help to drive away the* Spleen. *What is more pleaſant, than to hear them complain of my yorterly Education, becauſe I expoſed their Impertinence in apt Words; and to find them aſſert on the ſame Account, that my* Eloquence is unconnected, i. e. *a methodical Speech without Order. They affirm and deny in the ſame Propoſition.*

Hezekiah *charges me with Ignorance, for ſaying King* James *was baniſhed, and to prove it, makes the Parliament ſpeak Nonſenſe. According to him, the Parliament which brought in a Bill forever to exclude the baniſhed Race of* Tarquins, *explained their* Abdication *to be a voluntary Act. What a ſtrange Animal it is! A Compound of Impudence and Stupidity.*

He would make us believe too, that it was Burnet's *avowed Principle, not to talk ill of the dead; when all the World knows that* Burnet *was a profeſſed Hiſtorian, and conſequently obliged to ſpeak both well and ill of the Dead according to their Deſerts. I ſuppoſe the Biſhop meant, that Death ought to ſecure us from perſonal Malice, and that private Reſentment ought not to reach beyond the Grave. If* Hezekiah *underſtands the Biſhop's Words with this Reſtriction, and has Reaſon to believe that my Reflections on* Cha. I. *proceed from perſonal Reſentment, he does well to reproach me. But ſure the Weed, which he informs us he ſmoaks, muſt ſtrangely affect his Brain, or how could he imagine it poſſible, I ſhould bear Malice to a Monarch, who made his Exit almoſt a Century ago, with whom I had juſt as much Acquaintance as with* Tamerlane.

"What's *Hecuba* to me, or me to *Hecuba*."

The Perſons of the Stuarts *and the* Cæſars, *are equally indifferent to us. When we cite the Actions of either, it is with a Deſign to recommend Virtue and to give an Abhorrence of Vice. But if we are not allowed to rake into the Aſhes of the Dead, all Hiſtory would be deſtroyed. I ſhould therefore be glad to know, why the* Stuarts *may not be as well arraigned now for their ill Conduct, as 500 Years hence, or whether they will think themſelves obliged to Poſterity, for having ſpared their Memory a few Ages.*

Tum ſi quis eſt qui dictum in ſe inclementius
Exiſtimavit eſſe, ſic exiſtimet,
Reſponſum non dictum eſſe, quia læſit prior. *Ter.*

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Petersburgh, Feb. 17. The Froſt is ſo hard, and the Cold ſo violent in theſe Parts, as alſo all over the North, that it occaſions the Death of ſeveral People.

London, Feb. 21. The Governors of the Work-houſe of the City of Dublin are come to a Reſolution for the future to employ the whole Number of Children on that Foundation in the Linnen Manufacture only, for which End they are now providing in the ſaid Houſe 20 Looms, 160 Wheels, with a proper Number of neceſſary Inſtruments and Conveniences for thoſe Parts of Manufacture they intend carrying on in the ſaid Houſe, which are Heckling, Spinning, Bleaching the Yarn, and Weaving it: They alſo propoſe to provide a ſufficient Quantity of the beſt Flax and Ruſſia Aſhes, for employing the Number deſign'd, who are immediately to be engaged in the ſaid Manufacture.

The ſaid Governors propoſe immediately to employ 20 Boys, from 14 to 17 Years old, as Weavers; 15 Boys, from 13 to 14, to attend as Quill Winders; 111 Girls from 6 to 19, as Spinners; 42 Boys, from 6 to 12, as Spinners; 3 Girls, from 12 to 13, as Hecklers; and 5 Boys, from 7 to 8, as Tow-Carders: And all the ſaid Children are to have Diet, Lodging and Cloathing, at the Expence of the Houſe.

Yeſterday the Petition againſt the pernicious Liquor Geneva, was preſented to the Houſe of Commons. There appeared in the Houſe a noble Spirit, worthy the Britiſh Repreſentative, to ſuppreſs that Liquor, which in a few Years paſt has deſtroyed Thouſands.

The Ships of Sir John Norris's Squadron, ordered from Lisbon, are to be paid off and laid up ſo ſoon as they come home, and then the compleat Number of 15,000 Seamen will be disbanded.

On Monday laſt a melancholy Misfortune happened at Gold Ongar near Malden in Eſſex, where Mr. Cooper, Maſter of the famous Decoy there, which furniſhed moſt of the Markets in this Town with Wild-Fowl, being at Work with five of his Men in the ſaid Decoy, a ſudden Inundation of the River happened, and the Waters came with ſuch Rapidity and Force, that in a few Minutes about 10 Miles of Land were laid under Water. Mr. Cooper, with much Difficulty, ſaved himſelf in his Boat, but the five other Men periſhed in the View of many Hundred People, none of whom could afford them any Succour.

Feb. 21. The Ball which Count Kinski, the Imperial Miniſter, gave at Somerſet-Houſe, in Honour of the Nuptials between the Duke of Lorrain and the Archdutcheſs, was not over till Five on Thurſday Morning; there were about ſix hundred Perſons of both Sexes: His Majeſty and moſt of the Royal Family were preſent; he was dreſs'd in a blue Turkiſh Habit, the Veſt white, with a Turbant button'd up with Diamonds of immenſe Value, and went away between One and Two, when the Nobility and Gentry unmask'd: His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales was mask'd, and dreſs'd in the Habit of a Venetian Merchant; his Royal Highneſs the Duke was firſt in a Poliſh Dreſs, but chang'd his Habit to that of an Imperial Huſſar, with a fine Turkiſh Scymiter by his Side, preſented by the Earl of Crawford; her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Amelia, was in a rich green Velvet Habit, repreſenting a Sultana, and a Turbant with a large Diamond Button on [illegible] of

an.

an immenſe Value, adorn'd with Creſents, &c. her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Caroline was in that of a Shepherdeſs, but exceeding rich: The Dutcheſs of Marlborough and the Dutcheſs of Portland were in the old Engliſh Dreſſes worn in Queen Elizabeth's Days, richly adorn'd with Jewels; the Lady Viſcounteſs Weymouth was in a Spaniſh Dreſs; the Spaniſh Ambaſſadreſs and the Dutcheſs of Wharton were dreſs'd alike in two Pilgrim's Habits, and talk'd very much with the King. Moſt of the Company had fine G[illegible] Silver Favours, the Noblemen on their [illegible]s, like Cockades, and the Ladies at their Breaſts. There was Dancing in two Rooms, and Sweetmeats, Wine, Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate in three others. At One a Clock the Great Gallery was thrown open, where was a fine cold Supper in an Ambigu, conſiſting of 150 Diſhes.

Feb. 26. 'Tis confirmed, that the Tartars are aſſembled to the Number of 150000, in order to oppoſe the Ruſſians in caſe they make any Attempts to enter Tartary.

Private Letters from Paris aſſure us, that the French and the Imperialiſts were about to form a joint Camp on the Rhine, early in the Spring.

And that the former were actually aſſembling a large Body of Troops near Namure.

We hear that Yeſterday, and ſome other preceeding Market-Days at Bear-Key, all ſorts of Grain uſed in Diſtillation was ſold near 20 per Cent cheaper than before, which is ſuppoſed to be owing to a Probability of laying aſide the Diſtilling of all ſtrong Waters, &c.

The Prices of Molaſſes and coarſe Sugars are ſaid to ſink very conſiderably on the ſame Account.

Feb. 28. We hear that his Majeſty hath, with his own Hand, wrote a Letter to the Emperor, congratulating him on the happy Nuptials between the Duke of Lorrain and the Archdutcheſs, his Imperial Majeſty's Daughter.

Wedneſday were deliver'd to the Members of Parliament as they went into the Houſe, ſeveral Propoſals for preventing of Frauds committed by the Uſe of Bottles wanting Meaſure; and we hear that it will be mov'd in a Day or two to paſs a Law, that all Bottles made hereafter ſhall be obliged to hold their due Meaſures, and ſhall, like all other Meaſures and Weights, be mark'd to denote their having been inſpected into; and that a ſmall Duty be laid thereon for defraying the Charge.

Frauds of the like Kind having grown enormous in France, his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty thought it worthy his Conſideration, and about a Twelvemonth ago iſſued an Edict, prohibiting all Dealers in Wine, under the Pain of the Galleys, from uſing Bottles containing leſs than their due meaſure.

The Inundation occaſion'd by the late Spring-Tides has been very great; a little below Eriff, on Kent Side, a Grazier has loſt 500 Sheep, beſides ſome great Cattle, and was in imminent Danger himſelf; his Neighbours had drove their Sheep to their higher Grounds, and adviſ'd him to do the ſame, but he refuſ'd the Caution. The Inhabitants of Grays in Eſſex were obliged to betake themſelves to their Rooms up one Pair of Stairs; and thoſe of the Iſles of Candy and Foulneſs, which were quite under Water, ſo that not a Hoof was ſav'd, were taken out into Boats from the upper Part of their Houſes, for which Purpoſe ſome were forc'd to break their Way thro' the Tiling. It was fear'd theſe Iſlands would not eaſily be recover'd, and that the Waters would not be off many thouſand Acres of Land by the Thames-ſide in Eſſex till April or May.

March 2. The Cold has been ſo exceſſive in Ruſſia, that ſeveral Perſons have been found frozen to Death in the Highways; and the Peaſants have been obliged to fly to the Neighbouring Cities for Neceſſaries to ſupport Life.

March 4. This Day at Noon a General Council was held at St. James's, when the Right Hon. the Lord De la War received his Commiſſion from his Majeſty, appointing him Ambaſſador to his moſt Serene Highneſs the Duke of Saxe-Gotha, to demand the Princeſs Auguſta, his Siſter, in Marriage for his R. H. the Prince of Wales; and early to-morrow Morning his Lordſhip will embark on board one of his Majeſty's Yatches at Graveſend, in order to ſail for Oſtend, and from thence proceed by Land to the Court of Saxe-Gotha, which is eight Days Journey.

Fifty Thouſand Turks are filing off to face the Ruſſians before Aſoph; and the Cham of Tartary, with all his Troops, is in March likewiſe to do the ſame.

March 6. The Advices from Conſtantinople by the way of Vienna, contradict thoſe handed hither from Petersburg, and aſſure, that the Peace treating between the Turks and Perſians has met with ſome new Difficulties, and is by no means in the Forwardneſs reported. 'Tis certain the Ottoman Empire ſeems on the Brink of a Revolution, the Janiſaries having taken part with the People, wait the firſt favourable Opportunity of depoſing the Grand Signior, who according to our Letters, has cauſed his Rival, Sultan Ibrahim, Son of the late Grand Signior, to be murdered in the Seven Towers, where he had been a Priſoner ſince the Depoſition of his Father in the Year 1730.

Extract of a Letter from *Fleet* near *Holbeach* in *Lincolnſhire*, dated *Feb.* 21.

On Monday the 16th Inſtant about Sunriſe, there happen'd the greateſt Inundation, occaſion'd by a very large Spring Tide, the Wind very ſtrong at N. W. by W. that has been on our Coaſt for about 135 Years paſt; it has made 17 Breaches in the Bank between Spalding and Wisbech, ſome of which are very large, and ſeveral hundred of Acres were overflow'd, eſpecially at Long Sutton and Tidd St. Mary's: There are alſo ſeveral Sluices blown up, and at Gidney it waſh'd down the Walls of ſeveral Houſes, eſpecially that of Thomas Hays a Fiſherman, and carry'd off all the Goods, he and his

his Wife narrowly escaping the Flood. We hear it has done a great deal of Mischief on the Norfolk Coast, between Wisbech and Lynn Regis, by the Banks, and drowning several hundred of Sheep, to the utter Ruin of many of the Inhabitants.

Custom-House, NEW-YORY, *May* 31. *Entred In.*

R. Fowle from Coracoa, P. Nealson from Jamaica, J. Power from Waterford in Ireland. *Entred out.* I. Johnton, & R. Mansel for Bristol, R. Ratsey for Madeira, J. Tucker for Surrenheim, C. Cornel for Newfoundland, W. Beekman for Boston, J. Clark for Pennsylvania. *Cleared.* Smith to London, P. Painter to Maderia, T. Durham & J. Todd to Coracoa, L. Wessels to Georgia, J. Millard to Newfoundland, J. Aspinwal to Boston.

Custom-House, PHILADELPHIA, *Entred In.*

Ship Abbot, Edward Sister, from Gibraltar.

Entred Outwards.

Ship St. George, John Lindsey, for London.
Sloop Endeavour, Michael Dalton, for Boston.
------ Frances, St. George Tucker, for St. Christophers.
Snow Barbadoes Pacquet, Henry Harrison, for Jamaica.

Cleared. None.

Advertisements.

To be SOLD,

ONE third part of *Manatawny* Iron-Forge, with one third part of one Hundred Acres of Land thereunto belonging; also one Sixth part of *Colebrook-Dale* Furnace, forever, with the annual Rent of *Six Pounds* appertaining to the said *Sixth* part for the Term of *Sixteen* Years; also one *Sixteenth* part of the said Furnace for the said Term of *Sixteen* Years; an undivided Right of one Hundred Acres of Land adjoyning the said Furnace, also one Hundred and and Thirty Acres, of extraordinary good Land, on which may be made a quantity of good Meadow, scituate about two Miles from the said Furnace; all which being the Estate of *John Rutter*, deceased, are to be sold either together or in several, as any Person or Persons can agree with us the Subscribers, Executors of the said *John Rutter*.

Samuel Nutt, Mary Rutter.

ALL *Persons indebted to the Estate of* Henry Flower, *lately deceas'd, are desired to Discharge the same; and those who have any Demands to bring in their Accounts in order for Payment.*

Thomas Flower,
Enoch Flower. } Executors.

To be SOLD,

BY *Way of Vendue, on the* 6*th of* August *next, at* Goshen *Landing, in* Capemay *County, the Scooner* Speedwell, *burden about* 15 *Tons, with all her Appurtenances, and a Gun, Chest and some Bedding, lately belonging to* William Pettit *and* Nathan Merrow, *and was attached to answer a Debt due to* John Flower. Philad. May 24. 1736.

STOLEN on Monday Night last, from *Hugh Flanagan* living near the *Wall-kills* about 25 Miles from *Esopes*, but was stolen near *Prince-Town*, *Somerset* County, in *New-Jersey*, a large coal-black Stallion, no white about him, his Mane hanging on both Sides, has a large Scar on his Shoulder, where he had a Fistula, no brand, shod before, is a natural Pacer. He was stolen by one *John Brown*, a lusty well-set Fellow, with curled black Hair, red Face and pockbroken; had on a striped Jacket and Breeches, a Pair of Trowsers, brown close-bodied Coat, and a dark red great Coat with a double Cape, tied behind him. Whoever secures the said Man and Horse, shall have *Forty Shillings* Reward for both, aud *Twenty Shilling's* for the Horse alone, and reasonable Charges paid by

Hugh Flanagan.

Philad. June, 3. 1736.

N. B. *The said* John Brown *pick'd one* Thomas M'Gee's *Pocket of* Nine Pounds One Shilling *at the House of* Owen Owen *in* Market-Street, Philadelphia.

To be SOLD,

A *Pair of strong likely bay Horses, well match'd, having been used to draught. Any Person inclinable to purchase them may see them at* Thomas Dunning's *Stable.*

RUN *away from* Richard James *of* Kent *County on* Delaware, *three Servants*, viz. *A Man aged* 35 *Years, and his two Sons, the name of the eldest is* Daniel, *and the other* John, *their Father's name is* Robert Roberts, *tho' he often changes his name, he is a lusty Man of a swarthy Complexion, long brown Hair, he lives with his Wife and two Sons, on the Widow* Newberry's *Plantation, near* Ben[illegible]oor's *at* Ancocus-*Creek in* Burlington *County, but* [illegible]*some so that their Master cannot get them. His Wife* [illegible]*ber time but it is supposed they will soon move from* [illegible]. *Whosoever secures and brings them to the Sheriff in* Philadelphia,, *or to their Master, shall have* Five Pounds *reward, and reasonable Charges paid, by*

Richard James.

STRAY'D *away on Saturday the* 24*th of April, past, from the Plantation late of* Aaron Goforth, *deceas'd, a Bay Horse about* 14 *Hands high, well-set, his hind Fetlocks appear as if swell'd, a Snip in one Ear. Whoever gives Intelligence of him to the Subscriber, so that he may be had again, shall have* Fifteen Shillings *Reward paid by*

Philad. May 6. 1736. William Dering.

STRAY'D *away the* 16*th of* April *past, from the Plantation of* John Musgrave, *of* Strasberry *Township*, Lancaster *County, a reddish bay Mare, about* 14 *Hands high,* 3 *Years old this Spring, the near Side of her Mane cut close, the other hangs down, black Mane and long Tail, two white Feet behind, white about an Inch or two above the Hoof, neither branded nor earmark'd, a small Star in her Forehead, longsided, she both paces and trots out of hand. Whoever secures the said Mare so that she may be had again, shall have* Twenty Shillings *Reward and reasonable Charges paid, by*

Philad. May 20. 1736. James Musgrave.

RUN *away on the* 6*th of* May *from* Thomas Wynne, *of* Blockley *Township, a Servant Man named* Thomas Mc Coun, *born in* Dublin, *talks good English, aged about* 22 *Years, walks upright, short black Hair, old woollen Cap, his Hat cocked close, he says he is a Weaver by trade, and can draw Pictures of any kind very well. Had on a brown Broadcloth Coat trimm'd with the same, an old Broad cloth Jacket with brass Buttons, a linnen one under it, Camblet Breeches, grey yarn Stockings, good Shoes: He took away with him a Gun and a brindle-grey Spaniel Dog. Whoever secures the said Servant so that his Master may have him again, shall have* Forty Shillings *Reward and reasonable Charges paid by* Thomas Wynne.

JUST *arrived from* Barbadoes, *several likely Negroes; among which, are two likely Women bred to House-work. To be Sold by* Alexander Woodrop, William Allen *and* Joseph Turner.

ALL Persons indebted to *Nicholas Reddish* and *Alexander Paxton*, Sadlers in *Philadelphia*, are desired forthwith to pay their respective Debts, they having broken up Partnership. *Reddish & Paxton.*

N. B. *The Trade is still carried on at the same Shop, where all Persons may be supplied with all sorts of Saddles and Sadlery Ware as usual; also Stoughton's Bitter, Poyntz's Elixir, and Baker's Powder for the Teeth, by* Nicholas Reddish.

STRAY'D off the Commons of *Philadelphia* this Spring, a bay Mare Colt, two Years old, wall-Eyed, branded WB on the near Side, is dock'd. Whoever secures the said Mare so that the Owner may have her again, shall have *Five Shillings* Reward and reasonable Charges paid by *John Croker.*

N. B. *She was winter'd on* Jacob Dubre's *Plantation.*

READY MONEY *for old* RAGS *may be had of the Printer hereof.*

VERY good LAMPBLACK made and Sold by the Printer hereof.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, at the New Printing-Office near the Market. *Price* 10 *s.* a Year.

Where Advertisements are taken in, and BOOK-BINDING is done reasonably, in the best Manner.